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28,467

Court, 8-0, Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes**President to Obey, But Is Disappointed**

Special to The Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Nixon will comply with all respects with a Supreme Court order to turn over documents and tape recordings of conversations, he said in a statement read by his lawyer tonight. James St. Clair said in a nationally broadcast statement that would immediately begin passing the tapes to be turned over to the U.S. District Court in Washington.

We gave no timetable, but one of a "time-consuming" process of analyzing and indexing the tapes.

The statement said that Nixon hoped that his action would contribute to "strengthening" the principles of executive privilege and not serve as a precedent to destroy it.

The President had fought vigorously on the grounds of executive privilege, but the court found that the need for the tapes in the Watergate cover-up trial persuaded any generalized claim such privilege.

The tapes will be turned over to Judge John Sirica—not the House Judiciary Committee, which



Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski smiles as he leaves Supreme Court after decision.

Previous tapes eventually given to Judge Sirica have been given to the judiciary panel.

The possibility remained that Mr. Nixon's attorneys could challenge Judge Sirica's rulings or relevance on some of the tapes, which cover a time span from

June 20, 1972—three days after the Watergate break-in to June 4, 1973.

The House Judiciary Committee, which tonight began televised public debate on articles of impeachment against the

President, appeared likely to adjourn its schedule despite a call from a leading Republican member for a delay in view of the high-court ruling.

Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said, "We can move

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Claims of Privilege Limited

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—

The Supreme Court ruled today 8 to 0 that President Nixon must provide potential evidence for the criminal trial of his former associates, rejecting flarily the White House contention that the President had absolute authority to refuse such assistance.

As a result of the decision announced by Chief Justice Warren Burger before a packed and tense courtroom, Mr. Nixon would be required to deliver the records of 64 White House conversations for use in the Watergate cover-up trial, and possibly in impeachment proceedings.

In a broader sense, the high court's ruling reaffirmed its historic position, established in the early days of the republic, that the judicial branch decides what the law is and the executive branch is bound by that determination.

Repeatedly in recent weeks, White House spokesmen have suggested that Mr. Nixon might defy the Supreme Court and refuse, on the basis of "the public interest," to surrender the 64 White House tape recordings at issue to Judge John Sirica of the U.S. District Court here.

In addition, the decision will provide Leon Jaworski, the special Watergate prosecutor, with additional evidence to use in the September trial of six former Nixon aides accused of conspiring to conceal the 1972 burglary of Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate complex here.

With three of Mr. Nixon's appointees voting against him—the fourth, associate Justice Wil-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

iam Rehnquist, had disqualify himself—the high court took these blunt actions:

• Told the President to comply "forthwith" with Judge Sirica's order to turn over the tapes for screening, and subsequent submission to Mr. Jaworski of all

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

United Press International
Premier Constantine Caramanlis shakes hands with Gen. Phaidon Gitsikis, head of the outgoing Greek junta, after swearing in ceremony in Athens early yesterday.**Javits Says Credibility 'Unimpaired'****Kissinger Testifies 3 Hours on Wiretaps**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee questioned Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for three hours yesterday on rumors suggesting that he had misled the committee last year about his role in wiretapping of 17 officials from 1968 to 1971.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that he had heard in the closed hearings he to lead him to reverse his port of Mr. Kissinger.

He said Mr. Kissinger's credibility remains unimpaired.

Sen. J. W. Fulbright, D-Ark., refused to make any judgments to newsmen on whether Kissinger's testimony removed all doubt, asserting that this something the entire committee would have to decide at the final witness, Alexander Haig Jr., formerly Mr. Kissinger's deputy and now the House chief of staff, testified Tuesday.

FBI Documents
No hearings have been held on Mr. Kissinger's request after his reports based on FBI documents, it is suggested that he had been completely candid with committee last September.

5 Appoints Weintraub

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—Admiral John Weintraub will be the U.S. representative on the Atlantic Alliance Military Committee in Brussels, the Defense Department announced yesterday.

When he was confirmed as secretary of state.

The FBI documents, including memos by the late J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI during the period of the wiretaps in question, said that Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig initiated certain of the taps in an effort to stem leaks of national security information used by Mr. Hoover in security cases.

Mr. Hoover's methods have become a crucial aspect of the investigation. Mr. Rusk and some previous FBI and Justice Department witnesses have testified according to Senate sources, that Mr. Hoover often said a wiretap was ordered by someone when in fact it had not been, in order to cover his own involvement.

In addition, Mr. Kissinger has said that members of his staff who had advance information in their security files also were put on the list of those wiretapped.

After a number of stories appeared last month quoting the FBI documents and casting doubt on his credibility, Mr. Kissinger, in an emotional news conference on June 11 in Salzburg, threatened to quit if his reputation was not cleared of perjury allegations.

His argument that he did not take the initiative in the taps was bolstered by a letter from President Nixon to Sen. Fulbright June 14 taking complete responsibility for the wiretap program and asserting that Mr. Kissinger's previous testimony was "entirely correct."

Mr. Kissinger, after his appearance yesterday, brushed past newsmen, sat in off-the-record

remarks to a few newsmen following him through the Capitol's halls, he said that the committee could now make up its mind if he had told the truth or not.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk, who served during the entire eight years of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, testified later on the wiretaps used by Mr. Hoover in security cases.

Mr. Kissinger, in testimony to the committee last September and in several news conferences, has insisted that he did not initiate the program of wiretaps, but supplied names of people on his National Security Council staff who either had access to information being leaked or whose names turned up in the course of an investigation of someone else.

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allegation.

Former President Nixon Sam-

son appeared at the Hilton Hotel

and ordered a beer.

"I decided to step aside and leave it to Mr. Clerides to conduct future discussions on the Cyprus problem because he had the necessary experience in discussions of this nature," Mr. Sampson said.

"I took the decision to avoid a civil war in Athens and to keep the Greeks united and I think that I have succeeded in this," he said.

Mr. Kissinger, after his appear-

ance yesterday, brushed past

newsmen, sat in off-the-record

session with the Five-Day President

Mr. Sampson, a former ROKA gunman who ruled Cyprus for

only five days, said it would have been four if he had had his way.

"The decision to leave power in the hands of Mr. Clerides was taken 24 hours before it came into effect, but we couldn't find him at home to tell him he was the new President."

"I think the Cypriots can live united even after what has happened with the Turkish invasion, and we must keep the island free of foreign influence," he said. "The Greeks of Cyprus have never been under foreign influence and never will be."

The ex-President finished his beer, grinned and walked out of

the hotel.

Early Elections Pledged

He pledged early elections, and said he would never accept partition of the island into separate Greek and Turkish areas.

Elections in the near future would be both for the presidency and for the Cypriot legislature, the House of Representatives, he said. There was nothing to bar Archbishop Makarios from running for office again, he said.

"It is a free country," he said. "Every citizen has a right to present himself for election."

Asked whether the archbishop should return or not, he said it would be better to leave that to the people of Cyprus to decide, not a President who has taken over with the objective of limiting the bloodshed."

He said he was not barring Archbishop Makarios from re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

There is no question but that the Turks are trying to expand their enclave and bridgehead, he said.

The biggest battle flared at Karpasia, three miles southeast of Kyrenia, on the mountain road from the coast to the capital. The UN officer said another battle erupted farther along the road but said he had no details or casualty figures.

At the UN, the Security Council last night unanimously called upon all parties in Cyprus to comply immediately with the cease-fire, AP reported. The session had been requested by Greece.

Mr. Clerides said that the fighting must stop.

"There is a serious risk if the conflict continues that the state of Cyprus will be destroyed—both economically and physically," he said.

"The tensions and passions that will be created will make it impossible for Greek and Turk to be in a position to coexist in one state," he said.

Mr. Clerides said he doubted that the Geneva talks between Britain, Greece and Turkey would resolve the Cyprus problem.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Cyprus President Glaftos Clerides (right) at press conference yesterday with Foreign Minister Dimmy Demetrou.

Associated Press
Cyprus President Glaftos Clerides (right) at press conference yesterday with Foreign Minister Dimmy Demetrou.

Greek, Turkish, U.K. Envoys To Open Geneva Talks Today

GENEVA, July 24 (UPI).—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers will fly to Geneva tomorrow for Cyprus peace talks, spokesman for the three delegations said today.

Diplomatic officials said that the talks originally scheduled for this afternoon were postponed because of the resignation of the Greek military regime, will begin tomorrow.

Greece has called a three-power conference with Greece and Turkey—the two other guardians of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaty.

A British spokesman said that Foreign Secretary James Callaghan will arrive here tomorrow morning. Greek and Turkish spokesman said that Greece's new foreign minister, George Mavros, and Turkey's Turan Gunes also will arrive here tomorrow.

No place has been reserved for Cyprus at the conference table.

The Cyprus delegation to UN headquarters here said that it has received no word whether representatives of the new government of President Glaftos Clerides ultimately will sit in at the sidelines.

But there were unconfirmed reports that Archbishop Makarios may come to Geneva to try to lobby the British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers.

Credits Turkish Action

Ecevit Welcomes 'New Era For Freedom in Our Region'

By Juan de Onis

ANKARA, July 24 (NYT).—Premier Bülent Ecevit of Turkey yesterday called the installation of a new civilian government in Greece a step toward "a new era for democracy and freedom in our region."

The collapse of the Greek military dictatorship was seen by officials here as a promising opportunity to resolve by negotiation some longstanding differences between Greece and Turkey that exploded into war on the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Ecevit attributed the changes in government in Greece and in the Greek sector of Cyprus to Turkey's landing of an armored division of more than 10,000 men on Cyprus to protect the rights of the Turkish minority on the divided island.

"I have strong hopes that developments toward establishing a democratic way of life in Cyprus as well as in Greece will facilitate closer cooperation and friendly relations between us, for we shall be speaking the same political language," Mr. Ecevit said.

In a warmly worded message of congratulations to Constantine Caramanlis, Mr. Ecevit urged that Greece and Turkey, which are NATO allies, "bury the bitter memories of the past."

"From the day it took office it has been the sincere desire of my government to start a friendly dialogue and cooperation in all fields with our neighbor and ally Greece," the message said.

"I have strong hopes that, as an experienced statesman who can appreciate the value of close and healthy relations between Turkey and Greece for both countries and for world peace,

Portuguese Appoint Junta to Run Angola

LISBON, July 24 (Reuters).—Vice-Adm. António Rose Coutinho has been appointed president of a military junta which is to take control of the Portuguese African territory of Angola, it was announced here today.

The junta will replace the governor general of the territory, Gen. Silvino Silverio Marques, who was recalled to Lisbon earlier this week, a spokesman for the Overseas Territories Ministry said.

User Announces

resident to Obey Decision but Declares Disappointment

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ad now" in his criminal case on Watergate defendants.

Jaworski said, "I'm especially pleased it was a unanimous decision. It doesn't leave anyt in anyone's mind."

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-N.J., remarked dryly, "Eight to nine is pretty unanimous, to the least."

The chairman of the House Republican Conference, Rep. Harold Anderson of Illinois, said, "It would have been extremely risqué if there had been any decision."

However, Rep. Robert McCloskey, Illinois, second-ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee urged the committee hold up its impeachment now scheduled for Monday—until it can study the subpoenaed tapes.

Rep. McCloskey, who has willingly taken the role of spokesman for the panel's minority members, said that he believes most of his GOP colleagues agreed that the vote should be

delayed because "there's important evidence we do not have; we should review those tapes before reaching our conclusions."

Judiciary Committee staff experts who worked on other White House tapes have said it would take at least two months to produce usable transcripts, even if the committee received the tapes right away. The committee has subpoenaed most of the same tapes covered by the court order but Mr. Nixon has refused to comply with its subpoenas.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino, D-N.J., as well as senior Democrats in both the House and Senate, strongly oppose any such delay. Speaker Albert and House Democratic Whip Thomas O'Neill, of Massachusetts, each said: "I don't want any delay."

If the House were to vote approval of articles of impeachment and the Senate had not completed its trial of the President by the time the present 93d Congress expires Jan. 3, there is a question whether the resolution of impeachment remains valid.

Senators believe that the Senate, as a "continuing body," could continue the trial into the new Congress, but this is a gray area legally.

Mr. Jaworski told reporters yesterday that it would be acceptable to him if the White House relinquished the tapes one at a time, rather than delay and produce them all at once. He said he still hopes the cover-up trial, for which he sought the tapes as evidence, can begin Sept. 8 as scheduled.

Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-N.C., who headed the Senate's Watergate probe, "is one of the most healthy decisions [the high court] has ever made in the entire history of the nation. It lays to rest the fallacious notion that the President... is above the Constitution... is above the law."

Aide Recalls Nixon Rejected '73 Advice to Destroy Tapes

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP)—President Nixon received and rejected proposals from aides in mid-1973 that the White House tapes on Watergate and other matters be destroyed, a White House aide confirmed yesterday.

The aide, who declined to be identified, told The Washington Post that various suggestions were made about disposal of the tapes, but the President decided it would be wrong to destroy them and might even be considered by some as grounds for his impeachment.

The aide said that, as far as he knew, the proposals went to Mr. Nixon after the existence of the taping system was publicly disclosed on July 16, 1973. The Cox newspapers' Washington bureau, which reported the proposals yesterday, said that the suggestion went to the President before public disclosure.

The Cox newspapers' story also reported on an "administratively confidential" memorandum to Mr. Nixon dated July 25, 1973, from Patrick Buchanan, the White House media expert and Nixon speechwriter. In it, Mr. Buchanan urged the President to screen and burn tapes that might be damaging to him.

The memo specifically proposed the burning of tapes "exclusive of the so-called Watergate tapes," but the reference was ambiguous as to whether the Watergate tapes as well were to be burned. Mr. Buchanan, in an interview yesterday, said there was no recommendation of evidentiary material being destroyed.

Mr. Buchanan said yesterday that he does not know whether the President has his memo, but believes he did. At any rate, he said, he did not discuss it with Mr. Nixon later.

"Can the President be certain of the final disposition of those tapes, that only sympathetic or objective historians will ultimately inspect them?" Mr. Buchanan asked in the memo. "Unless the President can guarantee this into perpetuity, then, in my judgment, the President should exercise now selectively over which tapes are preserved and which are not."

aris Approves Balanced Budget '75-\$52 Billion

ATLANTA, July 24 (AP)—The much government today approved a balanced budget for 1975, a increase in receipts and expenditures of 1.8 per cent over current year's totals.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called it an anti-inflation budget that sacrifices nothing essential. Budget increases have been made for telecommunications equipment, more judicial and penitentiary employees for old-age pensions.

The budget provides for a 4.8 cent real increase in expenses, and an 8.9 per cent allowance for additional costs due to inflation.

Details of the budget will be issued after the bill is presented to the National Assembly in October. Expenditures and revenues were set at \$56.9 billion, \$52 billion.

Anger Strike Said to End in Mexico Jails

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (AP)—More than 100 young foreigners, most of them from the United States, have ended their hunger strike in two Mexico City jails in two weeks, prison officials

said. There was no immediate confirmation from the inmates, most whom were arrested at the Mexico City airport with drugs they were trying to smuggle from the United States. The prisoners said that they were tortured by the Mexican police and tricked into false confessions which they did not understand, and that the U.S. embassy neglected them. The Mexican government denied the charges, and the embassy said it had been doing all it could.

I flew home Pan Am.



Mary Anne Oss, Mahopac, New York

What I particularly liked was when we were boarding the plane, they were very organized, called the numbers of the seats. The boarding was very fast and it wasn't confused at all."

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United Press International
Crowd gathered outside Supreme Court yesterday morning anticipating decision.

High Court Orders Nixon to Yield Tapes

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portions that provide relevant and admissible evidence for the cover-up trial.

Left standing the Watergate grand jury action in naming Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the cover-up by ruling that the question was irrelevant, and adding that the court should not have agreed to review Judge Sirica's refusal to strike the President's name from the indictment in the first place.

"Denies a motion by James St. Clair, the President's chief defense counsel, that the justices examine the records of the Watergate grand jury to determine whether there was enough evi-

dence to warrant the naming of Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator.

Reading a condensed version of his 31-page opinion, Chief Justice Burger rejected every legal defense that the White House had attempted to erect in defense of the President's refusal to deliver the tape recordings to Judge Sirica.

The court concluded unanimously, the chief justice said, that the President did not have an absolute constitutional right to keep his records confidential and that the interests of fairness in administering criminal justice outweighed the qualified privilege Mr. Nixon did enjoy.

The allowance of the privilege to withhold evidence that is demonstrably relevant in a criminal trial would cut deeply into the guarantee of due process of law and gravely impair the basic function of the courts," Justice Burger declared.

The chief justice also said:

"Without access to specific facts, a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be vindicated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations preliminarily shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cause."

The tapes that Mr. Nixon will now be required to deliver to Judge Sirica will be screened by the judge for any information that is relevant to the conspiracy trial of six former Nixon aides charged with covering up the Watergate burglary, and that evidence will then be passed on to the special prosecutor.

Mr. Jaworski predicted after the court session that any evidence involved would be available in time for the scheduled opening of the Watergate cover-up trial on Sept. 9.

It appeared unlikely, however, that any material on the tapes would become available for the purposes of impeachment before a vote by the full House of Representatives, expected in late August or early September, on charges against Mr. Nixon that the Judiciary Committee was expected to adopt within the next few days.

Undersecreted Need

The Supreme Court cautioned in its decision that Judge Sirica's screening must involve "scrupulous protection against any release or publication of material not found by the court at that stage, probably admissible in evidence and relevant to the issue of the trial for which it is sought."

Justice Burger also underscored the need that Judge Sirica "discharge his responsibility to see to it that, until released to the special prosecutor, no *in camera* [privately-examined secret] material is revealed to anyone."

Once relevant excerpts of the White House tapes have been delivered to Mr. Jaworski, it is up to him to decide what information, if any, should be forwarded to the House Judiciary Committee for impeachment purposes, and whether any such transmittal should be delayed because of the cover-up trial.

Some Judiciary Committee members are expected to argue

that proceedings be held up to take into consideration whatever evidence the new tapes may provide, but that would clearly require a postponement of six weeks to two months, something the House leadership is believed unlikely to sanction.

But the Supreme Court decision did not recognize the interrelation between the Watergate trial evidence, officially before the justices, and its possible applicability to impeachment, a connection that Mr. St. Clair had repeatedly urged them to weigh.

Other Appointees

Voting against the White House in addition to Justice Burger, were two other appointees of the President: Associate Justices Harry Blackmun and Lewis Powell Jr. The fourth Nixon appointee, Justice Rehnquist, declined to sit on the case, apparently because of his prior service in the Justice Department under former Attorney General John Mitchell, one of the defendants in the cover-up trial.

Also concurring in the unanimous decision were Associate Justices William Douglas, William Brennan Jr., Potter Stewart, Byron White and Thurgood Marshall.

Some Supreme Court observers had predicted that there would be strong pressure for a unanimous ruling by the justices, in an institutional effort to discourage Mr. Nixon from refusing to obey the court.

The court chamber was packed with lawyers, newsmen and spectators, many of whom had waited in line on the marble steps for hours. The palpable suspense was ended almost immediately, as Justice Burger began announcing the ruling.

For 17 minutes, Justice Burger read carefully and emotionally from the opinion. Only occasionally did he nod to emphasize a point, such as his assertion that "it is emphatically the province and the duty" of this court "to say what the law is" with respect to the claim of privilege presented in this case.

The justices had obviously reacted negatively to Mr. St. Clair's argument that the high court had no authority to review a unilateral decision by the President that certain material was legally privileged.

As a result of the justices' decision that they should not have considered reviewing the unindicted co-conspirator question raised by the White House, Mr. Nixon's name will remain on the indictment pursuant to Judge Sirica's refusal to exchange it.

The court held that the judge's ruling upholding the tapes' subpoena was appealable because, otherwise, it could only be reviewed by citing the President for contempt and appealing that order, a method the justices called "petulantly inappropriate" under the circumstances.

Legal Standing

Also rejected unanimously was Mr. St. Clair's contention that Mr. Jaworski did not have the legal standing to sue the President. The special prosecutor's guarantees of independence upon his appointment, the court ruled, made this "the kind of controversy courts traditionally resolve."

Justice Burger pointedly denied the White House contention that the President, not the courts, had the ultimate right to make some legal determinations.

"The judicial power of the United States rested in the federal courts by . . . the Constitution," the chief justice declared, "can no more be shared with the executive branch than the chief executive, for example, can share with the judiciary the veto power, or the Congress share with the judiciary the power to override a presidential veto."

The court summed up its holding that Mr. Nixon did not have independent authority to decide which evidence he should withhold from the criminal justice system this way:

"To read the . . . powers of the President as providing an absolute privilege as against a subpoena essential to enforcement of criminal statutes on no more than a generalized claim of the public interest in confidentiality of nonmilitary and nondiplomatic discussions would upset the constitutional balance of a 'workable government' and gravely impair the role of the courts..."

Supreme Court Excerpts

'Privilege Must Yield to Need for Evidence'

WASHINGTON, July 24 (IHT).—The following are extracts of today's Supreme Court decision on the Watergate tapes:

No holding of the court has defined the scope of judicial power specifically relating to the enforcement of a subpoena for confidential presidential communications for use in a criminal prosecution, but other exercises of power by the executive branch and the legislative branch have been found invalid as in conflict with the Constitution...

Notwithstanding the deference each branch must accord the others, the judicial power of the United States vested in the federal courts by the Constitution can no more be shared with the executive branch than the chief executive, for example, can share with the judiciary the veto power, or the Congress share with the judiciary the power to override a presidential veto. Any other conclusion would be contrary to the basic concept of separation of powers and the checks and balances that flow from the scheme of a tripartite government.

However, neither the doctrine of separation of powers, nor the need for confidentiality of high-level communications, without more, can sustain an absolute unqualified presidential privilege of immunity for judicial process under all circumstances. The President's need for complete candor and objectivity from advisers calls for great deference from the courts. However, when the privilege depends solely on the broad, undifferentiated claim of public interest in the confidentiality of such conversations, a confrontation with other values arises. Absent a claim of need to protect military, diplomatic or sensitive national security secrets, we find it difficult to accept the argument that even the very important interest in confidentiality of presidential communications is significantly diminished by production of such material for *in camera* inspection with all the protection that a District Court will be obliged to provide.

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But this presumptive privilege must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law. This is nowhere more profoundly manifest than in our view that the twofold aim of criminal justice is that guilt shall not escape or innocence suffer. We have elected to employ an adversary system of criminal justice in which the parties contest all issues before a court of law. The need to develop all relevant facts in the adversary system is both fundamental and comprehensive. The ends of criminal justice would be defeated if judgments were to be founded on a partial or speculative presentation of the facts. The very integrity of the judicial system and public confidence in the system depend on full disclosure of specific facts a criminal prosecution may be totally frustrated. The President's broad interest in confidentiality of communications will not be vitiated by disclosure of a limited number of conversations preliminary shown to have some bearing on the pending criminal cases.

We conclude that when the ground for asserting privilege as to subpoenaed materials sought for use in a criminal trial is based only on the generalized interest in confidentiality of communications, we find it difficult to accept the argument that even the very important interest in confidentiality of presidential communications is significantly diminished by production of such material for *in camera* inspection with all the protection that a District Court will be obliged to provide.

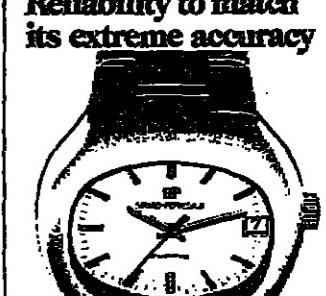
Anaconda, Chile Reach Settlement

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP-DJ).—The Anaconda Co. said today that a settlement has been reached with the government of Chile with respect to Chile's 1971 expropriation of the rights and interests of two Anaconda subsidiaries—Chile Exploration Co. and Andes Copper Mining Co. The companies formerly operated the Chuquicamata and El Salvador mining properties.

Under the settlement, Anaconda's subsidiaries were to receive today in New York a cash payment of about \$58 million. There also was to be delivered for their account in New York about \$188 million in promissory notes of Corporation del Cobre. The notes are dated Aug. 1, 1974, and are guaranteed by the Central Bank of Chile.

As a result of the settlement, all prior claims and controversies between the parties, both in Chile and the United States, have been resolved. This includes disposal of all claims for Chilean taxes and other matters, all legal actions in Chile and in the United States and all claims with respect to the notes previously issued to Anaconda's subsidiaries at the end of 1969.

The GP Quartz Reliability to match its extreme accuracy



The Girard-Perregaux Quartz watch brings you remarkable accuracy: one minute a year. Just as remarkable is its reliability, amply demonstrated by the full series of endurance tests that the GP Quartz passed with success at Switzerland's Neuchâtel Observatory.

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What would your wife say if she knew?

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Bonn

New Heroin Traffic Route

Drug Officials Combat 'Dutch Connection'

PARIS, July 24 (UPI).—The director of the Narcotics Department at Interpol headquarters here says that "the Dutch connection" is becoming a major problem since the illegal heroin refining network in France has been disrupted.

"We always regarded Amsterdam as one of the key centers of drug distribution in Europe, and now some of the Far East heroin is coming into Holland and for distribution," said the director, Raymond Kendall of Scotland Yard.

Paul Knight, the director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration for Europe and the Middle East, and French narcotics officials also said that "brown sugar" heroin, coming from Asia to Amsterdam, is a growing problem.

"Brown sugar," colored brown or gray, said to be the way Asians like heroin, is 33 per cent heroin diluted with 60 per cent caffeine

and morphine, cocaine and strychnine.

"After the Turks stopped opium production two years ago, it was normal to expect distributors to look for other sources of heroin," Mr. Kendall said. "The last nine months, they've built up this connection between the Far East and Europe."

"Usually they're Chinese who make use of family and social connections they had in Hong Kong or Singapore with Chinese communities in Europe," he said.

Most of the "brown sugar" apparently has been destined for sale in the Netherlands, although some has found its way into other countries.

French police said that, so far this year, they have seized 23 kilograms of "brown sugar" in the suitcase of 13 Chinese, arriving at Orly Airport, en route to the Netherlands.

French police said that the Chinese usually arrive with 3 to 5 kilograms of "brown sugar." In Paris, they rent a car and drive

to Amsterdam, where the heroin, bought for \$4,000 in Hong Kong, is resold at \$20,000.

Another problem is a possible Turkish connection, Mr. Kendall said.

"The raw material used to be refined in France and forwarded to the market, chiefly the United States," Mr. Knight said.

The law enforcement against heroin refining laboratories in Marseilles has been pretty fierce in France. So the Turks, who used to get a modest return, may decide to produce the heroin themselves, cut out the middleman and get an enormous profit.

Refining Considered

"It's like what the oil people are doing in the Arab world, refining their raw materials themselves," Mr. Knight said.

A new product, liquid hashish, also is a problem.

"Until 18 months ago, the organized trafficker did not concern himself with cannabis because it was bulky to transport and he did not get a big profit," Mr. Kendall said.

Now liquid hashish, distilled from cannabis resin, suddenly has become attractive to organized traffickers."

Liquid hashish, which can be swallowed or injected, has been disguised as cooking oil. Two Britons recently were arrested at London Airport after having swallowed contraceptives filled with the liquid, which they planned to recuperate later by vomiting.

Interpol cooperates with units such as Mr. Knight's in 117 member countries.

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Canada (air)	\$ 125.00	62.50	31.25	Lebanon (air)	\$ 193.00	96.50	48.25	Sri Lanka (air)	\$ 183.00	91.50	49.50
Caribbean (air)	\$ 125.00	62.50	31.25	Liberia (air)	\$ 167.00	83.50	41.75	Switzerland (air)	\$ 183.00	91.50	49.50
Canada (air)	\$ 125.00	62.50	31.25	Libya (air)	\$ 140.00	70.00	35.00	Thailand (air)	\$ 272.00	136.00	70.00
Caribbean (air)	\$ 125.00	62.50	31.25	Luxembourg (air)	\$ 173.00	86.50	43.25	Tunisia (air)	\$ 183.00	91.50	49.50
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Finland (air)	\$ 345.00	172.50	86.25	Nepal (air)	\$ 162.00	91.50	49.50	Vietnam, South (air)	\$ 123.00	61.50	30.75
France	\$ 338.00	169.00	84.50	Netherlands	\$ 240.00	120.00	60.00	Yugoslavia (air)	\$ 87.00	43.50	22.50
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Greece (air)	\$ 240.00	120.00	60.00	Nigeria (air)	\$ 183.00	91.50	49.50	EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	\$ 87.00	43.50	22.50
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David Kunst (right) and his brother John with their mule Willie Make-It in April 1971, while passing through Marseilles. John was shot and killed in Afghanistan.

Better Communication Sought For U.S. Submarines at Sea

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI).—An American submarine carrying 16 nuclear-tipped Poseidon missiles cruises beneath the surface of the sea off Norway.

At Cutler, Maine, a Navy transmitter beam has been installed to the submarine and to its sister ship, the *Seawolf*, which is being converted to a nuclear submarine.

In the North Atlantic area, a U.S. Navy C-130 transport plane, laden with communications equipment, circles near the submarine's patrol routes, ready to relay instructions in the event of war or a serious crisis.

Of all the U.S. nuclear strike forces, the fleet of 41 Polaris and Poseidon missile-carrying submarines has always been considered the least vulnerable to attack by Soviet missiles.

But that same invulnerability, afforded by the murky waters of the ocean's riding waves, also makes it harder to communicate with submarines than with bombers or missile crews sailing in underground silos.

Oceans Far

The present systems work, but as the Soviet missile force has grown in recent years, some has been increasing unless within range of the Pentagon over the question of reliable and continuing communications with the submarines during a prolonged crisis.

The principal fear revolves around the vulnerability of the communication centers themselves: the above-ground, easily-knocked-down transmitters in Maine and four or five other places, and the airfields from

Crisis Faced

The present systems work, but as the Soviet missile force has grown in recent years, some has been increasing unless within range of the Pentagon over the question of reliable and continuing communications with the submarines during a prolonged crisis.

Today's missile-firing submarines must come to a standstill, either poking an end above the surface or trailing a wire at or just below the surface, in order to receive information from the above-ground transmitters or the airfields.

In a crisis, the planes also funnel communications directly from Washington or an airborne command post, abiding with the President about the view of some species this could mean that the marines would give away positions in order to get messages.

Specialists say that the 50 other U.S. submarines could be used for attacking other subs—rather than missiles—might have to barge a Soviet vessel at in order to rise near the surface.

The Russians are believed to have similar problems with submarines.

A New Push

But by all accounts, the of getting Sanguine—or other system—approved is progressing and into service has begun thus far. In the weeks, a new assistant secretary of defense, Thomas Reed, engineer and former pilot, has moved to California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, has run new studies on the Sanguine project.

Mr. Reed plans to use a New Push fiscal, fiscal 1975, alone, \$13.2 million to make a good survey in the United States' pinpoint areas of granite and to insulate the transon.

He also says that he to buy several receivers for Sanguine system and put on submarines in the Mediterranean to see if, in fact, it can be received from a San Francisco transmitter already buil

Thus far, \$62 million has spent on Sanguine and it cost about \$60 million more during this year's pending quest to complete development. To build an operational system by the early 1980s will cost \$100 million to \$120 million to million, Mr. Reed says.

Behind his push to air Sanguine is a Pentagon review of all U.S. command and control systems, objective is to avoid giving Russians the opportunity to knock out targets in a way would cut off communications links tell them when and at wh



Associated Press
Sen. Henry Jackson holds a set of leg irons and a ball and chain which witnesses said were used on students at a boot camp for disturbed children in Florida. Sen. Jackson's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee is holding hearings.

Clash Seen in Ruling Party Over Apartheid in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 24 (UPI)—Battle lines appear to be forming for a major clash between hardliners and pragmatists in South Africa's ruling National Party. The dissension seems to be on a struggle for the leadership of the influential secret society the Broederbond.

Just what is happening in the national party is difficult to gauge, for Afrikaners, who form the vast bulk of its following, tend to present a united front even faced with external criticism or talk of disagreement.

But it seems that a split has developed between those who want to see apartheid, or racial segregation, strictly enforced and others who are adopting a less rigid approach to the republic's social problems.

One of the leading proponents of the conservative viewpoint is Andries Treurnicht, parliamentary backbencher and reputed chairman of the Broederbond, who recently made a series of attacks on liberal tendencies in Nationalist thinking.

In doing so, Mr. Treurnicht seems to be putting his political future at stake; for he is reported to be facing a major challenge for the Broederbond leadership from Gerrit Viljoen, rector of Johannesburg's Rand Afrikaans University, and a man of "distinctly more pragmatic views."

The Broederbond is not overtly affiliated to the National party, but since its secret membership consists of about 4,000 leading Afrikaner business and politicians, the organization is widely assumed to exert considerable influence on government policy.

Therefore, if Mr. Treurnicht were to lose the chairmanship to Mr. Viljoen, it could tip the balance of power within the National party in favor of the pragmatists.

Sevenoaks Town

Dissension within the Nationalist ranks began to appear after last April's general election, when the party was returned to power for its seventh successive term since 1948.

Several of the Nationalist newspapers, which serve as a major debating forum for party ideology, began to urge liberal reforms in numerous spheres.

The issues at the forefront of the debate include the policy of racial segregation in sport and the government's attitudes toward South Africa's colored (mixed race) population and to so-called "petty apartheid."

None of these questions touches the basic of apartheid policies—the division of the country into white and black homelands—but conservatives fear that any liberalization could pave the way for more fundamental concessions.

For instance, pragmatists have suggested that South Africa's colored residents—who have no tribal homelands—could eventually be incorporated on an equal basis into the white political system.

But Mr. Treurnicht has made it clear that he, and other hardliners, are opposed to any form of political integration between the two groups.

The National party reformists also want a minimization of petty apartheid—niggling laws like those which demand separate toilets and buses for the various races.

Faced with this challenge, hard-line Nationalists have begun to rally their forces. One group has called for a people's congress to "express widespread concern about liberal tendencies in the national life of the Afrikaner."

Perhaps the key person in the debate is Premier John Vorster who, according to a report, may back Mr. Viljoen for the Broederbond leadership.

Pragmatic Line

Mr. Vorster has adopted a very pragmatic line since coming to power in 1966, bringing a much more flexible approach to Nationalist thinking than his predecessor, the late Hendrik Verwoerd, apartheid's dogmatic theoretician.

However, in a recent speech, the Premier lashed out at people who advocated "integrationist tendencies" and accused them of lacking patriotism, which some observers have seen as a warning that party reformists should not go too far.

Mr. Vorster appears to want change, but at a pace to be dictated by him, as not to produce a rupture within Nationalist ranks.

Probers, Nurses Testify to Senate Panel on Florida School Torture

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—

The Defense Department paid \$1.2 million over two years to a Florida school that beat its emotionally disturbed students, made them lie in shallow graves as punishment, and chained them together with handcuffs and leg irons, Senate investigators were told yesterday.

Two former nurses at the Green Valley School in Orange City, Fla.—Mother Snow and Ruth McVay—

told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that the students also received such unorthodox psychiatric treatments as huge doses of vitamins and injections of their own urine.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., brandished for photographers a bullwhip, rusty leg irons and chains, handcuffs and leather collars equipped with electric-shock apparatus that Florida Assistant State's Attorney John Upchurch testified came from the school. Sen. Jackson said:

"This is not a school. This is the most horrendous thing I have seen for the treatment of human beings since I saw Buchenwald."

The Rev. George Von Hischhemer, superintendent of the school, called the hearing "a witchhunt" by Sen. Jackson's "politically ambitious staff . . . that looks to me exactly like Mr. Nixon."

The subcommittee opened hearings yesterday on the Defense Department's \$600 million Civilian Health and Medical Program

of the Uniformed Services CHAMPUS, which provides health benefits for retired members of the armed forces, their dependents and dependents of active members of the armed forces.

At one point, half of Green Valley's patients were covered by CHAMPUS. The school charged the government as much as \$50 a day for the care of a student.

Mrs. Snow, the nurse, testified that there was no full-time psychiatrist at the school, but that three psychiatrists—Dr. William

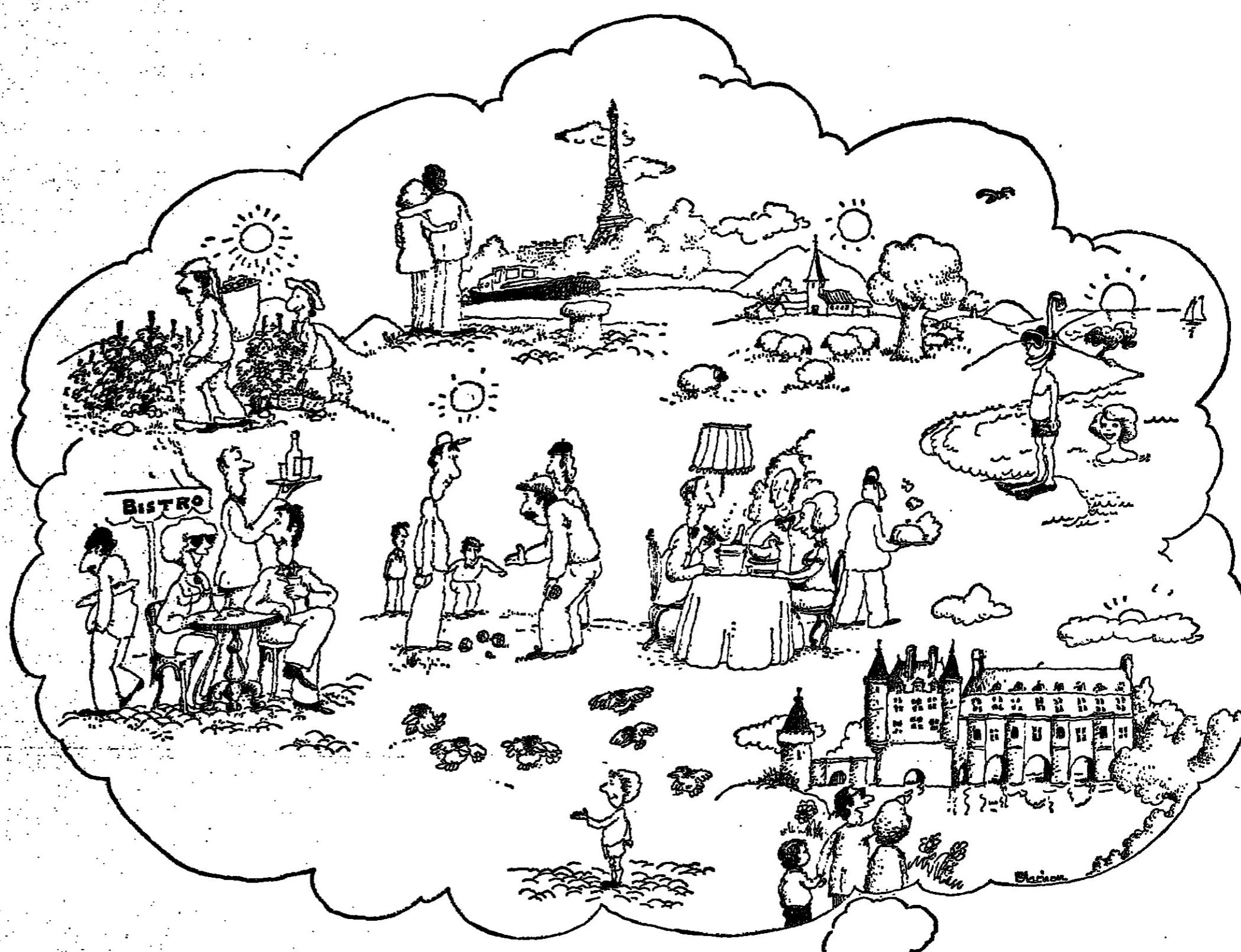
Philpott, Dr. Marcus Brown and Dr. Edward Rossario—worked on a consultant basis.

Dr. Philpott came to the school one day a month. According to Mrs. Snow, he believed that emotional problems stemmed from allergies "and the way to treat these problems is through fasting, through the administration of allergy injections, and through the inhalation of carbon dioxide."

Dr. Philpott, who now practices in South Attleboro, Mass., was acquitted by a Prince George's

County, Md., court in 1966 of manslaughter in the death of a patient he was treating with carbon dioxide.

Dr. Morris Lipton, a professor of psychiatry at the University of North Carolina and an expert selected for the subcommittee by the American Psychiatric Association, testified that Dr. Philpott's treatments "are generally frowned upon by both practicing and research academic psychiatrists, and are therefore used only by a few physicians in isolated treatment centers."



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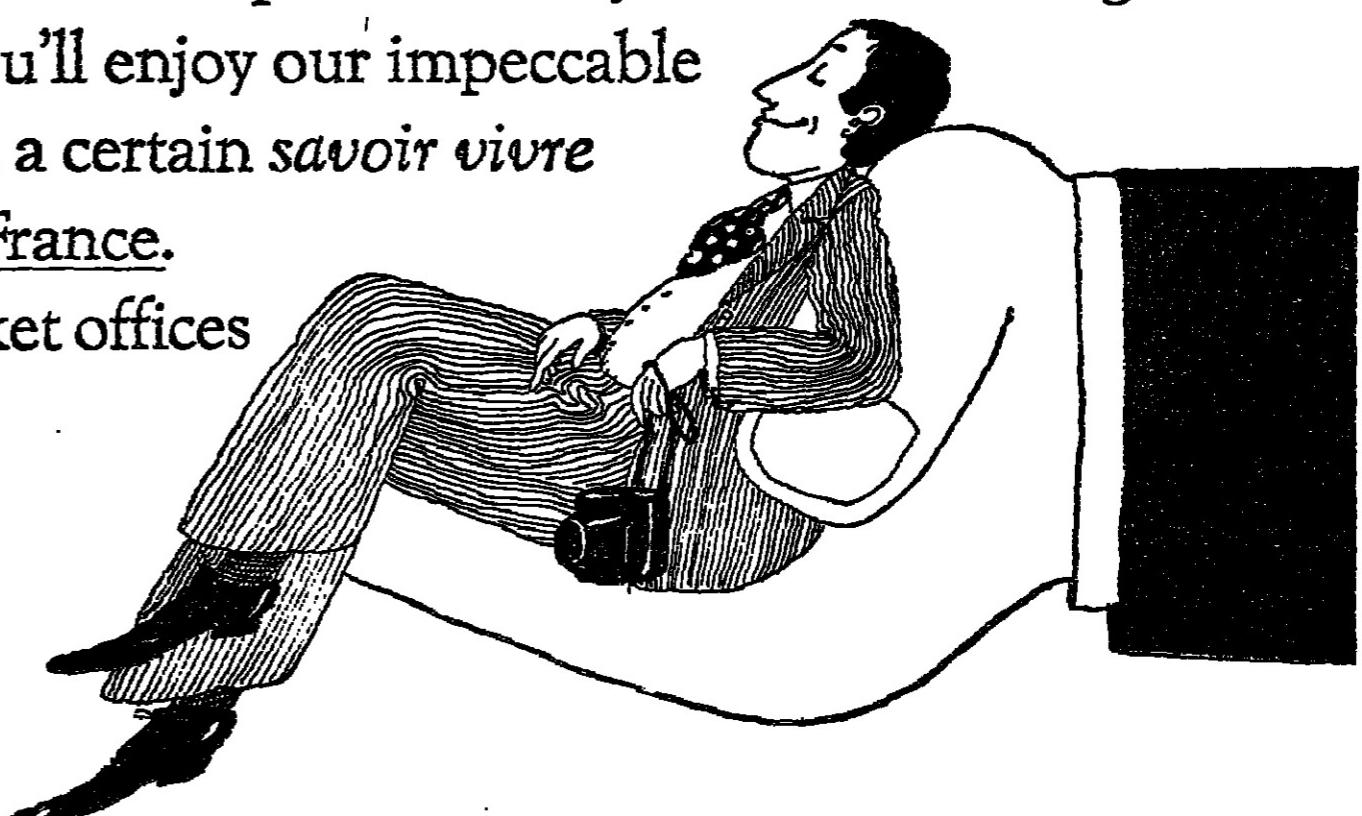
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AIR FRANCE

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Page 6—Thursday, July 25, 1974 *

Cyprus and Greece

The Greek junta, which had made the coup in Cyprus, has itself been undone by that coup. Doubly discredited—first for launching the take-over by Nikos Sampson and then for failing to deter or defeat the Turkish intervention against him—the junta was forced to confess its utter bankruptcy and to yield power to a civilian national-union government headed by exiled ex-Premier Constantine Caramanlis, a respected conservative. Thus did seven years of harsh and seemingly permanent military rule in Athens come to an end. This outcome almost makes last week's Cyprus coup worthwhile.

In Cyprus, Mr. Sampson meanwhile performed the single redeeming act of his political career, resigning in favour of Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot communal leader respected by the Turkish Cypriot minority. He had little choice. His patrons in Athens had collapsed and in barely a week his own army had been defeated and a large Turkish force put ashore. Few politicians have met such complete failure so quickly. Thus did eight days of military rule in Nicosia come to an end.

* * *

On Tuesday, before these two changes, the priority in the eastern Mediterranean was a prompt opening of talks on Cyprus among Greece, Turkey and Britain, the three countries which by a treaty of 1960 guarantee its independence. But now the priority is a period of calm in which those political changes, especially the one in Athens, can be consolidated. Democracy in Greece is emerging from a long hideous interment. The new government needs and deserves a respite before undertaking the difficult foreign engagement which a Cyprus negotiation would be. That a civilian leader respected by Greek and Turkish Cypriots is now President in Nicosia makes a certain delay in talks more feasible.

In the interim, Turkey's attitude is crucial. Ready with triumph, some Turks are now saying they wish to rewrite the 1960 treaty in order to provide more safety for Turkish Cypriots, and perhaps also more satisfaction

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Wayne Morse

It is characteristic of the career of former Sen. Wayne Morse of Oregon, who died on Monday, that he should have been in the midst of a political battle right up to the end of his life. At the age of 73, he was doing what he had done through a half-century of public service—he was waging vigorous combat. His most celebrated target was the war in Southeast Asia and he was the earliest and most outspoken opponent of that policy in the Senate, taking pride in the fact that he voted against every measure in support of that war that came before the Senate. On several occasions he was joined in that crusade by his friend from Alaska, Sen. Ernest H. Gruening, who died just a few weeks ago. After 24 years in the Senate as a Republican, an independent and a Democrat, Sen. Morse was defeated in 1968 by a 3,000-vote margin.

He was in the midst of his second attempt at a comeback when his kidneys and heart failed him. Descriptive adjectives such as "maverick" and "combative" were easy to apply to Wayne Morse. But the man did not lend himself that easily to labels. Born on a farm near Madison, Wis., Mr. Morse attended the University of Wisconsin for his undergraduate training, received a law degree from the University of Minnesota and went on to Columbia University for a doctorate in law. He made a major study of the grand jury system and it attracted the attention of officials of the University of Oregon. He was brought there as a professor and soon was made the dean, bypassing several older men to become the youngest law school dean in the nation at the age of 30.

His first national attention, typically,

came as the result of a fight within the National War Labor Board, to which he had been appointed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Morse resigned from the board after two years, in the midst of a loud policy disagreement. His loss to that body can be measured by the fact that he wrote more than half the board's opinions in the two years in which he served.

Although he had been a lifelong Republican, in 1952 he broke with his party and its leader, Dwight Eisenhower, and ran as an independent. He lost his committee assignments and languished in a one-man's-land until he finally became a Democrat. One of his first contributions to his newfound party was to assist Richard Neuberger in becoming the first Democrat elected to the Senate from Oregon in 40 years. But soon, he and Neuberger were at war with each other in one of the Senate's most celebrated feuds.

He was cut from a mold that seems to fit few American contemporary political leaders.

It didn't bother him which way the wind was blowing. He would more likely go out and try to change its direction, unafraid to be the first to take a stand that might not be popular. He was prepared to disagree with his party or his president if he thought either to be wrong. He knew some of his positions would cost him votes, but he cared more about what he thought was right. Many a man who loses his office at 67 could be expected to retire to his farm. Wayne Morse was different. He loved the feel of movement and action, combat and discourse, and he set a standard of integrity and independence that will be difficult to match.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cyprus—Positive Aspects

The worst has been avoided. But Cyprus has been ravaged by the fighting and the civilians have largely paid their contribution in the losses. The centuries-old hatred between the Greeks and the Turks which appeared to be waning has been rekindled for a long time. The re-establishment of the island's status—that "certain constitutional order" called for by French Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues—will be extremely difficult. One can hardly expect Bishop Makarios to be brought back to power in the trucks of a Turkish Army whose "aggression" he has condemned.

One of the positive aspects of this crisis

will, however, be the emergence of a political will and a diplomatic existence of the Nine. Without being able to have a decisive weight in the balance of power, European diplomacy has at least shown that it knew how to show its influence and speak with one voice which wasn't the case during the October [Middle East] war. The same energy—couldn't it have been displayed to prevent the Greek military regime from its subversive attempt in Cyprus? One is entitled to dream of a Europe that would not be satisfied with bowing to events but which would also be able to turn the storms away.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

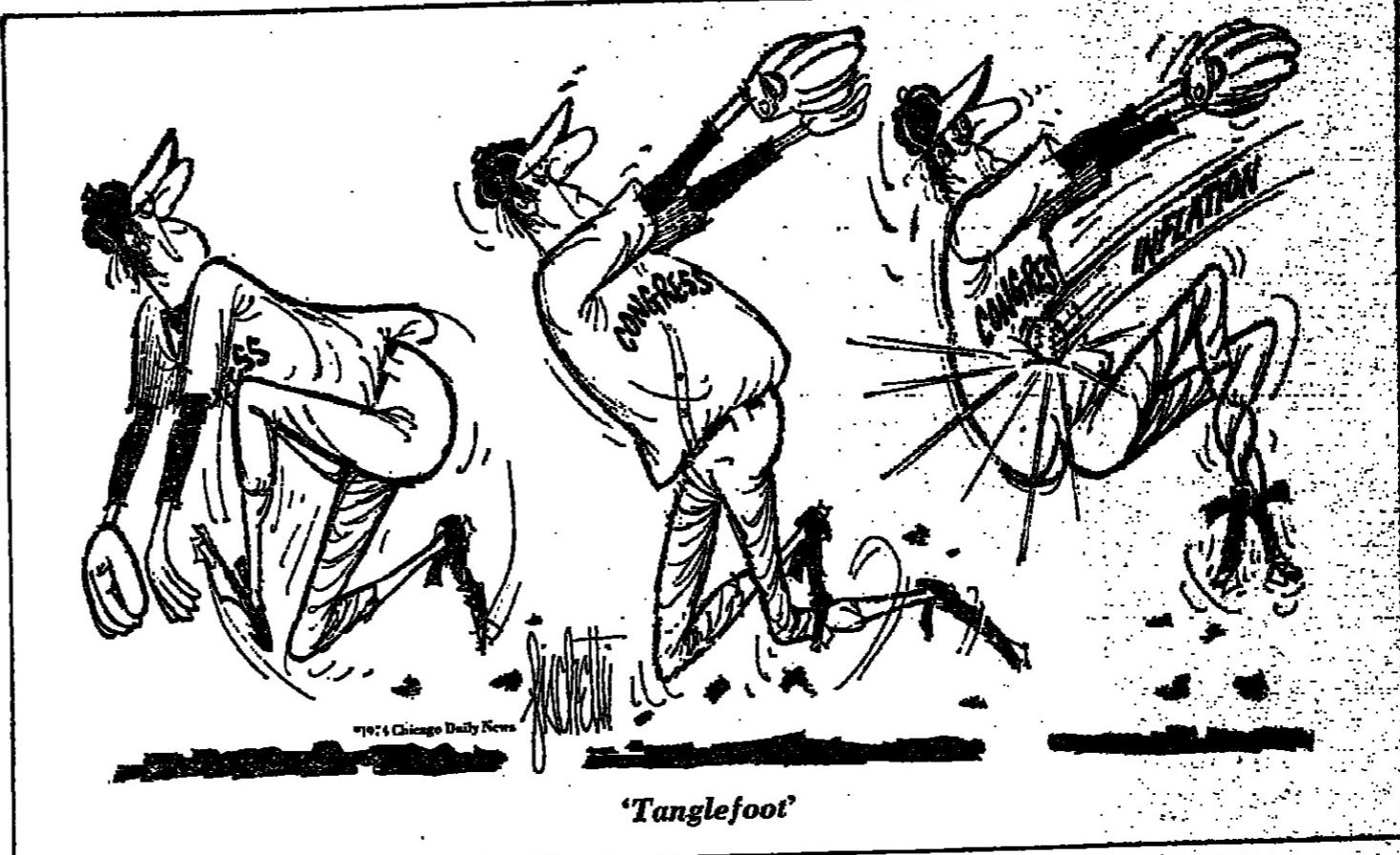
July 25, 1899

WASHINGTON—The presidential campaign of 1900 is already a topic of widespread interest and speculation in the United States. No one can ever forget what a year or even a month may bring forth in American politics. Whatever the real lighting issue will be free silver, though the Democrats, judging from Mr. Bryan's utterances, will try to get up an anti-trust and anti-expansion cry.

Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1924

NEW YORK—Gene Tunney, light-heavyweight champion of the world, will prove himself the logical challenger to Jack Dempsey's heavyweight championship, should he win a decisive victory over Georges Carpenter. For the Frenchman a victory means additional fights in America, while a defeat will virtually eliminate him from the list of drawing cards on the other side of the Atlantic.



Now Some Good News—NATO Cooperation

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—One of the reassuring aspects of Greek-Turkish settlement of the Cyprus crisis has been the speed and unity of NATO short shrift.

Only a few short months ago, officials were complaining that American leadership was crippled and that the European allies couldn't agree on anything, but in the last few days they have demonstrated what can be done when consultation and trust are restored.

Within two hours, Secretary of State Kissinger and the other nine foreign ministers were able to talk to one another and agree on the wording of a sharp demarche to the Greek and Turkish governments. The result has been a transformation of the military and political situation in the eastern Mediterranean.

Better Outlook

No doubt there will be sporadic fighting for a few days, and considerable political maneuvering before a new order is firmly established in Athens and Nicosia, but the outlook is now infinitely better than it was before the fighting started.

The U.S. government is particularly pleased by the political developments in both Greece and Cyprus. Even Kissinger, who played a key role in the settlement and was optimistic from the start that a major Greek-Turkish war could be avoided, had not dared to hope that the military junta in Athens would summon former Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis back from exile in Paris to form a civilian government of national union.

Washington is also pleased that Glafkos Clerides, leader of the Cypriot House of Representatives under the regime of Archbishop Makarios, has replaced Nikos Sampson as interim President of Cyprus.

Clerides is particularly close to the Turkish communities in Cyprus, and Caramanlis has retained constant contact with the banished Greek King Constantine, in Rome. Accordingly, it is not ruled out here that the monarchy may make a comeback in Greece, as it is likely to do in Spain.

Makarios' Future

Meanwhile, consultations are continuing between the United States and Britain over the future of Archbishop Makarios. This will be for the Cypriot people to decide, and while London and Washington are not wholly in agreement about Makarios, the main difference is that Britain is a co-guarantor of the independent constitutional govern-

ment of Cyprus, and the United States, whose enthusiasm for Makarios is not unbounded, has no such official responsibility.

For the future, the main thing is that the allies have rediscovered that they can be effective when they work together on common problems. In the latest war between Israel and the Arab states, the Europeans complained that Kissinger was not consulting them on military moves that might affect their vital interests.

At the same time, Kissinger was complaining publicly that the European members of the alliance were excluding the United States from their talks on the energy crisis and other matters and were confronting him with decisions whenever they were able to agree, which wasn't often.

Since the installation of new governments in London, Paris and Bonn, however, there has been a new spirit of cooperation. Over the past weekend, Kissinger was

not only in constant telephonic conversation with the other allied foreign ministers, but also with key allied ambassadors here in Washington.

Even the Russians were helpful in the crisis, not so much by what they did but for what they refrained from doing. Their opportunities for obstruction at the UN could have been awkward, but they went along with the efforts to arrange the cease-fire and kept their propaganda on a lower key than usual.

Washington is now eager to see a political development in Athens that will restore liberty to that country while retaining allied cooperation in the Greek bases on the mainland and in Crete.

This is regarded at the Pentagon as fundamental to the lines of communication between Europe and the Middle East, and the restoration of a civilian government would relieve the Nixon

administration of charges that it was putting its strategic interests ahead of the freedom of the Greek people.

What Secretary Kissinger hopes to do now is to expand the allied cooperation into the economic field, and particularly to move forward to a better understanding on monetary control, trade and energy.

Problems Linked

His argument has been that the problems of inflation, trade, and defense are linked and cannot be eased without greater consultation and cooperation not only between Europe and the United States but also with Japan.

These are more difficult questions than avoiding a war between two of the allies, but there is a little more confidence here as a result of the last week's diplomacy that the alliance is back on a stronger foundation.

© The New York Times

Call for a U.S. Grain Reserve

By Dick Clark

WASHINGTON—Advocates of a grain reserve have been around for a long time. Joseph had the first published proposal in the Old Testament—and since then many people have talked of the importance of establishing an "ever-normal granary." A reserve of essential feed grains to protect people and nations against crop failure and famine always has been a sound idea, but the case for one is especially strong today.

The very real threat of a serious worldwide food shortage is the most important reason for a reserve, and it alone should be incentive enough for the United States and other major agricultural nations to take immediate action. A growing world population, combined with shortages of energy, water, fertilizers and land have convinced many experts on world food problems that widespread famine and starvation are possible in many parts of the world.

Other experts dispute these predictions, but the famine in sub-Saharan Africa is indisputable and so is the possibility of continued and increased world food shortages. Given all of this, it is difficult to understand objections to a grain reserve that would save and stockpile a small fraction of annual grain production to prevent starvation.

A world in which some nations are affluent while others starve

is not likely to be a peaceful one. So there are both humanitarian and political reasons to encourage the developed nations to commit themselves to a significant effort to fight hunger and starvation, and a grain reserve is an indispensable part of that commitment. As the major surplus grain producer in the world, the United States should take the first step by establishing its own grain reserve.

However compelling the reasons for a grain reserve, they probably will not be sufficient to push the necessary legislation through Congress. The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee recently held hearings on two grain reserve bills and there was little consideration of world food problems. Instead, the discussion centered on domestic food prices and domestic farm income.

The primary objection to a grain reserve is the fear that it will hurt farmers by keeping grain prices artificially low. In the past, government-held supplies have been used to depress prices, but the current grain reserve proposals provide new protection for the farmer. They ensure that grain can be sold from the reserve only when there is a shortage and only at a price that provides the farmer a profit.

Opponents of grain reserves frequently attempt to belittle the proposals asserting that a government grain reserve would lead to government reserves of other

products such as cars, and television sets. This is nonsense. There are significant differences. An inadequate automobile supply means inconvenience. But food is essential, and an inadequate food supply means starvation.

Agriculture is unique in other respects. It is characterized by instability that drives farm prices up one year and down the next, and hurts both farmers and consumers in the process. A grain reserve would establish a greater degree of price stability because the government would purchase grain when the price is too low and sell from the reserve when the price is too high.

Worldwide

The experience of the last few years provides convincing evidence of the potential for a grain reserve. A worldwide grain shortage drove the price of grain up sharply. This led to higher prices recently for other farm products, and consumers suffered—while, in the short run, farmers benefited.

But soon, the inevitable happened. Livestock producers were hurt by high feed prices and consumer reaction to high meat prices. The high farm prices of 1973 encouraged farmers to purchase more land, equipment and supplies for the coming year. As they did, the prices paid by farmers escalated. In the past few months, grain prices have fallen in anticipation of record harvests this year, and many farmers face the possibility of selling their grain for prices below the cost of production. Everyone would have been much better off had there been a grain reserve to keep prices from rising so much last year, and to prevent them from falling too low this year.

A good grain system will help combat inflation in the United States by providing additional supplies when grain prices start rising rapidly. It will help farmers achieve a degree of stability they have never known and, if will make a substantial contribution to preventing starvation in various parts of the world.

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Long Sleep For Spain Is Nearing End

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—In the 1960 documentary movie "The Man in Madrid" was popular wisdom that, though always his antagonists feelings about everything, including the subject of the movie, the Spanish Civil War, I saw the movie in a cold auditorium packed with radicals. When the narrative informed, "And then the rebels advanced," the radicals broke into spontaneous applause of encouragement.

Dashingly confusing history.

The radicals, responding to the primary roles of all progressive thinkers, assumed that the rebels must be the "good guys." So the chief Spanish rebel was military police general Francisco Franco, who had some unenviable helpers: Hitler and Mussolini.

Never Understood

Americans never did understand that war. But Americans are not equipped by experience or temperament to understand a nation in which the established church publishes (as it did in 1927) catechism with passages like this:

Q. "What kind of sin can committed by one who votes for liberal candidate?"

A. "Generally a mortal sin."

Q. "Is it a sin for a Catholic to read a liberal newspaper?"

A. "He may read the stock exchange news."

There was heresay, incredulity, and a batch of poets on each side of the war, which became the tide of political inflamed in the 1930s, the most politically inflamed decade in human history.

The democrats' policy of non-intervention worked in Franco's favor. But the Republicans had said from Stalin (and the present of a remarkable Chinese Communist, Chou En-lai) and thought of Stalinist tendencies to alarmist observers like George Orwell.

The manifesto of the Spanish Fascists contained the usual Fascist drool about violent racism and anti-capitalism, endorsed "the efficacy of violent in regenerating Spain" and "nationalization of credit facilities to eliminate capitalist usury."

Too Cunning

But Franco was less a mad totalitarian ruler than a repressive despot. He actively disliked democracy but he was too cunning to become identified with the bizarre ideology of Franco.

That is one reason why Franco turned a deaf ear to appeals to him from one Hitler, in 1941.

"Spain will never get off the German and Italy of today unless it becomes a different Spain... I believe that the men, the Duke, you, and I, are bound together by the most rigorous of bonds."

Dashingly confusing history.

Four years later Mussolini was dangling by the feet in a Milan gas station and Franco was a suicide. The grand Franco temporarily degenerated power peacefully in 1974.

But a nation that sleeps, pollutes for 35 years will not sleep forever. Nothing is more sure than that Spain is a rendezvous with the ignominious conclusion of history.

Until recently Spain was a monstrous dictatorship, a monarchy without a sovereign. Suddenly, the aging dictator signed a piece of paper that will eventually give Spain an constitutional Prince Juan Carlos, 36.

Oppression

The institutions of responsible citizenship, like political parties have been suppressed for decades and the skills of persuasion and cooperation necessary for representative government, never developed in Spain, have strayed.

The passions that suffice Spanish art and that often have made Spanish history horrendous will not stay suppressed forever. And if these passions erupt suddenly and violently, and produce suffering of the sort Goya painted, then history will record the Franco as the worst kind of failure, a ruler who neither permitted freedom nor even made it possible.

The very most that can be said for Franco, the last European leader from the 1930s, is that he may have been better for his country than the alternative it provided. But even that is true, it speaks poorly of the alternative, not well.

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FASHION

YSL Brings Back the Chemise Look

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS. July 24.—Yves Saint Laurent has become a cult in fashion and when a cult launches both a new salon and a new collection, it's far from being just a routine París opening.

Guests who climbed the marble stairway of Saint Laurent's Avenue Marceau house, which he has converted into show and work rooms, were greeted by a hand of red-suited Russian musicians whose lively guitars and violins could be heard half a block away. The Russian note was doubtless in honor of the Cossack overtones that Saint Laurent introduced last year and the rest of the fashion world has been copying ever since.

Though he is famous for his love of the thirties and lives his private life in thirties rooms, he and his decorator, Victor Grandpierre, have gone back to Napoleon III for the new business setting. The big, high-ceilinged rooms are painted dead white with moiré patterned, pale green wool carpets. Chairs and couches are covered in ruby red brocade. Who knows? The Victorian aura may have influenced the collection.

In the 17 years of his career, Saint Laurent has gone through many phases. The black leather and the gaudier periods are now far behind him; retired in favor of the Pure Look.

This time at least half of his collection looks as if it had stepped out of a Kate Greenaway book. The long, flower-printed dresses, the chin-strap hats with floppy brims, the artificial flowers, the plain black velvets with black satin sashes, the prim evening dresses in dark colors and even Alexandre's drawn-back hairdos are all part of the pure picture.

Not that there isn't some clear-headed business thinking behind all the Saint Laurent charm. The Empire could be attributed partly to Bonaparte's inability to feed its population.

The hierarchy of the feudal system was based on land ownership, which meant, in the first instance, the ability to raise cereals, the most important of all crops. Inevitably taxes and tithes were levied in terms of grain, which became the basis of national financing. In 1805 Philippe le Bel of France earned widespread popularity by taking a census of grain throughout his territories and basing taxation on it.

As early as the 15th century one-fifth of the total arable area of Europe had been sown to cereals. France especially was dependent essentially upon grain production; deficiency-cereal harvester in the 17th century have been blamed for the difficulties of the armies of Richelieu (who wrote himself, in his political testament, that "history shows that far more armies have perished for lack of food and discipline than from the effects of enemy action"). The English philosopher John Locke spent three years in France and was shocked at the country's almost complete dependence on grain alone.

Other European countries suffered from decreasing yields of grain during a period of three or four centuries when the climate grew steadily colder. The main dependence of Iceland before the 18th century was not on cod, but grain; it was the change in climate which forced Iceland to turn to fisheries, her mainstay ever since.

The importance of cereals in shaping English history and economics is apparent in the agitation over the Corn Laws which provide a bewildering record of what looks superficially from this distance like the inability of governments to make up their minds, since each new agricultural reform was likely to reverse the direction of its predecessor—from the first on record, in 1177, which forbade the export of grain, through the act of 1804 which permitted it but imposed export taxes, the 1843 law which again prohibited exports, the 1853 edict to come, according as it had said... And the famines over all the face of the land. And Joseph opened all the houses, and sold unto the nations... And all the countries into Egypt to Joseph for my corn; because that he was so sore in all lands."

Everybody knows how important cereals were in ancient home politics, for everyone has heard the formula by an idle and consequently enormous population was kept: "Bread and circuses" provided the basic food for legionnaires who conquered the then known world, living on their backs rations which the most important content was two pounds of grain in a day. They crushed it and ate it on hot stones over fires or boiled it in water like a porridge, which hardened when it cooled into an unended cake. When they set their British headquarters at York, they introduced their dish to the natives.

A disaster came after Rome had tribute on the territories required, paid in many cases in grain. Carthage and Sicily so much grain to Rome that the grain exporter had to be loaded at the port of Ostia to track of the imports; their station ruined domestic grain, Rome became dependent on foreign countries for its most

Waverley Root

important food, and when the crunch came the collapse of the Empire could be attributed partly to Bonaparte's inability to feed its population.

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Saint Laurent's new chemise look with chin-strap hat.

Putting Personality Into Shopping Centers

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (HTI).—A shopping center to be successful today should incorporate a touch of the mystery and the surprise of the bazaar.

"I am architect of the marriage of the soul with a contemporary war of beauty," said Aaron Chelouche—specialist of the mass marketplace—architect and consultant on 140 shopping centers throughout the United States and Europe. To keep a balance between great and small humanist Chelouche creates winding traffic patterns that lead department-store-bound customers past the little shops with their lure of "Ali Baba's cave."

To prevent them from deteriorating into sterile merchandise marathons, the Chelouche concept is to devise an environment which also serves as a place to go, to relax, to have fun, to see, to meet friends, to be entertained. Under these circumstances, people always buy. Particularly when children can be parked in nurseries and guarded amusement areas.

Although every center is a covered and climatized unit, he insists on natural light from the roof, and interior landscaping of trees, flowers, fountains, cascades and cafes to sit and enjoy

it all. The long, broad, straight mall of yesterday's shopping center has been narrowed into a personalized pathway. To break monotony, it opens up at intervals to a series of courts and public squares. These spaces are designed for painting and sculpture exhibitions, boat and automobile shows, and other events. He foresees one day having orchestras playing as they do in Venice's Piazza San Marco.

To keep a center from going dead in the evening, there are draw attractions such as movie houses, discotheques and drugstores. Those still in the planning stage will have auditoriums, hotels and motels, and swimming pools. Already Noisy-le-Grand has the skating rink.

Because tenants pay a percentage on sales above a predetermined level, it is to the developer's advantage to have the

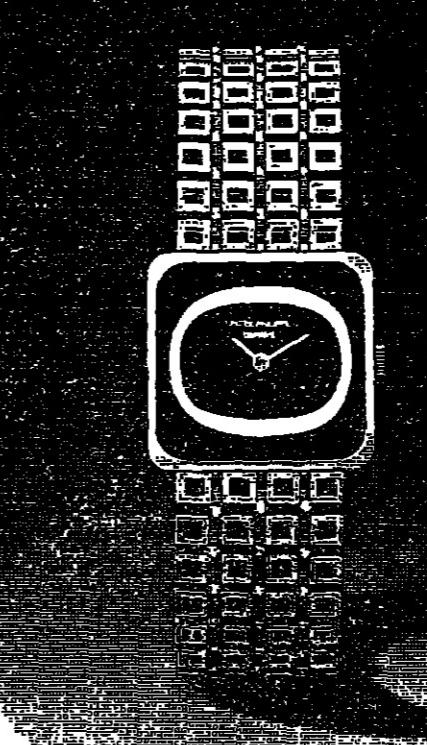
little shopkeeper proportionally do as well as the big one. A Chelouche concept, for instance, is to have specialty food boutiques located next door to supermarkets. Each then benefits from the other. París II and La Belle Epine started paying percentage after two years, sign of a profitable center.

"I am the kind of man who gets totally involved with everyone, including my butcher," he said. "I want everybody to get into the act."

His models are the great animated marketplaces of antiquity like the Agora in Athens and Trajan's Forum in Rome.

"My first shopping center was a project when I was at Columbia School of Architecture in 1947. Although I get six times as many offers as I can handle, frankly I'd like to do something else for a change."

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London: Mark Lane. 58. T. 481-25-15.	
Lugano: Via Balestra. 9. T. 23-95-31.	
Munich: Odeonsplatz. 16. T. 29-21-32.	
Paris: Champs-Elysées. T. 221. T. 710-97-94.	
Zurich: Kurfürststr. 4. T. 27-17-54.	
Frankfurt: Schwindstrasse. 3. T. 751023.	
Geneva: 31 Rue du Rhône. T. 21-16-22.	
London: 8-11 St. Martin's-Grund. T. 48976.	
Paris: 10 Rue de la Paix. T. 29-65-64.	



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The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Bellodgia

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International
Stock Indexes

July 25, 1974				— 1974 —		— 1975 —		Stock Indexes		
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jan				Test.	Prev.	High
IA	bid 805	810	815	815				Amsterdam	106.2	104.4
85.77	offer 812	825	830	830				Brussels	138.09	136.76
I	bid 263	263	263	263				Frankfurt	105.17	104.85
62.4	offer 278	270	272	275				London 30	262.4	255.0
DJ	bid 4530	4500	4450	4400				London 500	110.51	110.25
536.34	offer 4525	4550	4550	4700				Milan	118.72	115.21
Rules & regulations available from:	Kerkstraat 303 Amsterdam. Telec: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: IN DEXCHANGE							Paris	22.9	81.3
Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.								Sydney	245.69	252.27
								Tokyo (n)	322.86	320.07
								Tokyo (o)	4636.54	4518.23
								Zurich	277.1	274.5

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1974

FINANCE

Page 9

New World Bank Program Urged

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—World Bank president Robert McNamara has proposed a major change in the bank's lending program for the four years in the wake of rising oil prices and other changes in the world economy "of magnitude previously associated with major wars and depressions."

Mr. McNamara plans to expand the lending program by 5 per cent in real terms to meet the pressing needs more countries to reduce the cost of living and to boost the lending rate 7.25 per cent to 8 per cent.

We proposed revision of the lending program for both the and its "soft-loan" affiliate International Development Agency (IDA), are scheduled to be discussed by the board on

July 26, 1974.

Dollar Drops to Year's Low in France, Dips Elsewhere

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—The dollar fell to a new low for the month on the foreign exchange market here today with the Bank

S. Aide Offers Certificates for Arab Oil Money

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said here today that he has proposed to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait that they deposit their oil revenues in special Treasury certificates.

We have no firm commitment in them, he told a press conference, adding that the oil producers yet to decide on how they would be willing to stand and for what length of time.

M. Simon, who has met with West German, Italian, French and British colleagues after visits in Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, said that the Treasury currently has standing about \$30 billion in certificates, of which West many holds some \$20 billion.

The certificates emphasize that the government's anti-inflation policy, which has severely restricted the growth in commercial banks' loans. As a result, the banks have been cutting the credit lines extended to business.

The one escape route around these restrictions is to borrow foreign currency and convert the proceeds back into francs—an operation that increases the value of the franc on the exchange market.

While such borrowings circumvent the government's policy to slow business spending, officials have left the loophole open because foreign currency is needed to bolster the nation's reserves to pay for oil imports.

This announcement appears in a matter of record only.

Ljubljanska Banka

Ljubljana

DM 30,000,000**Medium Term Loan Facility****The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited****Chemical Bank**

These Bonds have not been and are not being offered to the public. This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,000,000**Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur**

9% Bonds due 1989
Guaranteed by the Republic of France

We negotiated the direct placement of these Bonds with four financial institutions in the United States.

White, Weld & Co. SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

July 25, 1974

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**United Aircraft Bids for ESB**

ESB Inc. says that United Aircraft Corp. has filed an offer to purchase all the shares of ESB at \$34 each. The total value will be \$191 million if all ESB shares are tendered. ESB adds that its management and board believe that the United offer represents fair value and will recommend that all ESB holders accept it. This appears to head off a rival offer announced last week by International Nickel Co. of Canada to buy all the shares of ESB at \$28 each. Later Wednesday, however, Inco raised its bid to \$36.

Copies of the proposed revision of the bank program, and of the McNamara memorandum to the executive directors analyzing prospects for the developing countries, were obtained by The Washington Post.

In the memorandum to the executive directors dated July 8, Mr. McNamara confessed that by fiscal year 1978, the cumulative increase over fiscal 1971 will be approximately 30 per cent.

To finance the better loan program, Mr. McNamara has proposed an increase in borrowing by

\$2 billion to \$12 billion, an increase which would be greater if the bank were to maintain its present highly conservative level on reserves.

Because of the boosted lending program, Mr. McNamara warned member countries an increase in the bank's subscribed capital will be needed "earlier than previously envisaged." He said he would begin informal discussions on this subject with member governments next year.

Price changes already announced and anticipated are staggering, Mr. McNamara reported. For example, in 1971, the bank projected a cumulative inflation rate of 18 per cent by 1978. But dollar prices of goods and services had already risen by 40 per cent by this month, and Mr. McNamara said: "We now estimate that by fiscal year 1978, the cumulative increase over fiscal 1971 will be approximately 30 per cent."

To finance the better loan program, Mr. McNamara has proposed an increase in borrowing by

recent changes in the world economy . . .

A basic staff paper prepared as a rationale for the revised lending program takes a gloomy view of economic prospects for 40 developing countries that do not export oil, forecasting that their standard of living will "fall further and further behind both the developed countries and the other developing countries."

Taking into account changes in exchange rates, the level of inflation, and shifts in commodity prices—including oil—Mr. McNamara said that some 300 million people in developing countries stand to benefit, but another 800 million people—whose per capita incomes average less than \$200 a year—are likely to receive a severe setback."

But another factor weighing against the dollar here as well as in other financial centers is the anticipation that interest rates for dollars and Eurodollars have peaked, encouraging investors to begin shifting their short-term money-market deposits to continental currencies. In Frankfurt, for example, the dollar closed at its low for the day at 2,515 deutsche marks, down from 2,645 yesterday.

The special ratios operating in the Paris market are tied to the government's anti-inflation policy, which has severely restricted the growth in commercial banks' loans. As a result, the banks have been cutting the credit lines extended to business.

The one escape route around these restrictions is to borrow foreign currency and convert the proceeds back into francs—an operation that increases the value of the franc on the exchange market.

While such borrowings circumvent the government's policy to slow business spending, officials have left the loophole open because foreign currency is needed to bolster the nation's reserves to pay for oil imports.

Financial News and Notes**Air France Revises Operating Loss**

Air France says it expects an operating loss for the current year to be around 40 million francs (\$8.7 million), well down from the 500-million-franc loss envisaged at the end of 1972. The airline said higher fuel prices will add some 300 million francs to its costs in 1974, in addition to general wage and price increases. Air France notes it can not hope to absorb all these costs in a single year, even if progress is made toward a more realistic tariff structure.

U.S. Official Recinds FTC Order

A Federal Trade Commission (FTC) official has rescinded a commission order requiring Littton Industries Inc. to divest its Triumph-Adler unit, a West German typewriter manufacturer firm it acquired in 1969. Littton manufactures Royal

typewriters. An FTC administrative law judge said the divestiture, ordered by the commission March 13, 1973, would be anti-competitive and therefore not in the public interest. "It is to be anticipated that in the exercise of good business judgment, Littton would withdraw from the office typewriter market . . . if it were required to divest its Triumph-Adler," administrative law judge Louis Berman ruled. The decision is not final and must be approved by the commission. Judge Berman recommended that the FTC's 10-year ban on future acquisitions by Littton in the typewriter industry without commission approval remain in effect.

Gelsenberg Sees Good Dividend

Gelsenberg expects to be able to pay a satisfactory dividend for 1974 on the basis of developments so far after returning to a 10 per cent payment last year from nil in 1972. Chairman Walter Cipek says all business sectors have been making a profit in the year so far with the exception of the domestic oil market. The chemical, nuclear energy and trading divisions are now in a position to make a considerable contribution to the result, he adds. Sales to third parties in the first six months of the current year rose to 3.4 billion deutsche marks from 2 billion DM a year earlier due largely to much higher oil prices. The chemical sector in particular achieved a real sales growth.

Company Reports**American Broadcasting**

	Second Quarter	1974	1973		
Revenue (millions)	231.8	205.7	Second Quarter	1974	
Profits (millions)	17.5	14.5	Revenue (millions)	191.1	180.0
Per Share	1.08	0.86	Profits (millions)	91.65	61.73
First Half			Per Share	2.09	1.52
Revenue (millions)	461.8	422.9	First Half	1.87	1.38
Profits (millions)	27.5	23.7	Revenue (millions)	2,124.4	1,561.9
Per Share	1.63	1.38	Profits (millions)	151.42	123.17

American Home Products

	Second Quarter	1974	1973		
Revenue (millions)	504.5	530.1	Second Quarter	1974	
Profits (millions)	50.72	45.31	Revenue (millions)	265.5	179.2
Per Share	0.33	0.28	Profits (millions)	19.63	12.25
First Half			Per Share	0.77	0.58
Revenue (millions)	1,050.5	927.7	First Half	2.44	1.74
Profits (millions)	109.5	96.8	Revenue (millions)	2,470	1,526
Per Share	1.03	0.87	Profits (millions)	230.0	151.3

Ethyl

	Second Quarter	1974	1973		
Revenue (millions)	278.2	256.9	Second Quarter	1974	
Profits (millions)	10.6	14.7	Revenue (millions)	265.5	179.2
Per Share	0.58	0.68	Profits (millions)	31.0	25.6
First Half			Per Share	0.83	0.77
Revenue (millions)	521.0	477.2	First Half	6.33	4.24
Profits (millions)	19.8	28.5	Revenue (millions)	54.8	34.35
Per Share	1.09	1.58	Profits (millions)	33.24	26.43
First Half			Per Share	3.30	2.48

FMC

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	278.2	256.9	Profits (millions)	10.6	14.7	Per Share	0.58	0.68	First Half			Revenue (millions)	521.0	477.2	Profits (millions)	19.8	28.5	Per Share	1.09	1.58
Profits (millions)	10.6	14.7																		
Per Share	0.58	0.68																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	521.0	477.2	Profits (millions)	19.8	28.5	Per Share	1.09	1.58									
Revenue (millions)	521.0	477.2																		
Profits (millions)	19.8	28.5																		
Per Share	1.09	1.58																		

Anheuser-Busch

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	342.8	272.5	Profits (millions)	15.6	18.71	Per Share	0.35	0.41	First Half			Revenue (millions)	649.0	521.4	Profits (millions)	22.6	27.1	Per Share	0.63	0.82
Profits (millions)	15.6	18.71																		
Per Share	0.35	0.41																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	649.0	521.4	Profits (millions)	22.6	27.1	Per Share	0.63	0.82									
Revenue (millions)	649.0	521.4																		
Profits (millions)	22.6	27.1																		
Per Share	0.63	0.82																		

Studebaker Worthington

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	360.3	322.2	Profits (millions)	15.01	12.81	Per Share	0.75	0.61	First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0	Profits (millions)	54.5	46.36	Per Share	2.37	2.21
Profits (millions)	15.01	12.81																		
Per Share	0.75	0.61																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0	Profits (millions)	54.5	46.36	Per Share	2.37	2.21									
Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0																		
Profits (millions)	54.5	46.36																		
Per Share	2.37	2.21																		

General Foods

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	398.2	328.4	Profits (millions)	8.55	14.13	Per Share	1.49	2.18	First Half			Revenue (millions)	768.4	660.8	Profits (millions)	32.65	42.96	Per Share	1.64	1.36
Profits (millions)	8.55	14.13																		
Per Share	1.49	2.18																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	768.4	660.8	Profits (millions)	32.65	42.96	Per Share	1.64	1.36									
Revenue (millions)	768.4	660.8																		
Profits (millions)	32.65	42.96																		
Per Share	1.64	1.36																		

Bristol-Myers

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	390.3	322.2	Profits (millions)	29.06	24.29	Per Share	0.91	0.75	First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0	Profits (millions)	50.5	46.36	Per Share	1.71	1.53
Profits (millions)	29.06	24.29																		
Per Share	0.91	0.75																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0	Profits (millions)	50.5	46.36	Per Share	1.71	1.53									
Revenue (millions)	1,310.0	1,035.0																		
Profits (millions)	50.5	46.36																		
Per Share	1.71	1.53																		

Marathon Oil

	Second Quarter	1974	1973																	
Revenue (millions)	805.2	436.0	Profits (millions)	50.21	20.52	Per Share	1.88	0.68	First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,561.0	941.1	Profits (millions)	80.83	44.4*	Per Share	2.70	1.35
Profits (millions)	50.21	20.52																		
Per Share	1.88	0.68																		
First Half			Revenue (millions)	1,561.0	941.1	Profits (millions)	80.83	44.4*	Per Share	2.70	1.35									
Revenue (millions)	1,561.0	941.1																		
Profits (millions)	80.83	44.4*																		
Per Share	2.70	1.35																		

Textron

	Second Quarter	1974	1973										
Revenue (millions)	805.2	436.0	Profits (millions)	50.21	20.52	Per Share	0.74	0.68	First Half			Revenue (millions)	
Profits (millions)	50.21	20.52											
Per Share	0.74	0.68											
First Half			Revenue (millions)										
Revenue (millions)													

American Stock Exchange Trading

Bows to National League, 7-2**AL Continues Its Losing Policy**

By Joseph Durso

PITTSBURGH, July 24 (UPI)—The American League held the of aggression last night when it new its policy of "no of cost" and still lost baseball's All-Star Game to the National League, 7-2.

A designated hitter was ab-

dicated. Dick Allen was late.

Henry was cheered and Yogi was booted. But none of

made any difference as the mafestored their grip on

before 50,706 persons in

home of the Pittsburgh Pi-

and a television audience es-

timated at 50 million persons in

United States, Mexico and the

ocean.

was the third straight year

for the National League,

it scored in five of the eight

it went to bat. But the

relationship between the

does much deeper than

the Nationals have won in

the last 12 midsummer games

22 of the last 28. The overall

is 28-16, with one tie.

Speech Doesn't Help

things were little different on

midway evening in Three R-

Stadium, despite a two-min-
ute delay before Lee MacPhail, new presi-
dent of the American League.

"It's time we did something,"

said, but except for a

2-1 lead his players gained

in third inning, nothing hap-
pened to rescue his league from

chronic siege of red-in-the-

face that it suffers almost every

July.

Dick Williams, the manager of

MacPhail's beleaguered team, went

to extreme lengths to shake the

heat. He used four of the best

pitchers in his league, all of whom

had been rested in advance by

MacPhail's battle orders.

Williams, used 20 of the 28

players at his command, includ-

ing Brooks Robinson and Al Kal-

line in their 18th All-Star ap-

pearances. He even broke preced-

ence by replacing players inside

three innings—though the play-

ers replaced were Allen, the lead-

ing home-run hitter in the league,

and Bert Campaneris, the leading hit-

er.

But nothing worked. A pair of

Los Angeles' Rogers, Steve Gar-

ver and Ron Cey, batted home

two runs to give the Nationals

the lead within four innings.

Health Rule II In

Garvey, a one-time hero, who

made the All-Star team with

more than a million write-in votes

in the public poll with

the outstanding player in the

field. And Reggie Smith of the

St. Louis Cardinals, a transplant

from the American League Red

Sox, cleared the fence for the

only homer of the night in the

seventh, for the coup de grace.

The American League is

somewhat conservative," Smith

said later, showing a trace of the

resentment he carried over from

his days with Boston. "But I

understand that they're chang-

ing that now."

are Sad

t Short Stint

or All-Stars

PITTSBURGH, July 24 (UPI)—

American League's much-

game plan led the league's

hitting, Rod Carew, to say

never wanted to play in an

All-Star Game.

MacPhail, who is in his

first year as American League

ident, had stressed the im-

ance of winning the game in

nt days. Before the game he

the players he had asked

ager Dick Williams "try

to win, and if it resulted in

one not getting in, it wasn't

it's fault but mine."

Williams removed Carew and

Allen, the league's No. 1

one-run hitter, after 2 1/3

ings, contrary to the rules that

players who have been voted

start the game must play at

three innings.

Allen fouled a ball off his foot

I didn't want to risk an in-

Williams said. "I am not

to take a chance of hurt-

some else's player."

asked about his decision, to

e Carew, the California

ager thought for a moment,

said, "He must've rooted a

off his foot, too." Then,

another pause, he added,

ld into second and get a

strain."

I new conceded he had a

swelling" on his leg, and

Williams had taken him

for his own good.

the Minnesota second base-

with the .382 batting average

still would like to have stayed

I was really disappointed

played in seven games now

I've never played more than

8 innings. I don't want to

over the place just to play

innings. When you're nomi-

to play, you want to play

or six innings. I'm getting

it out of it going to ask not to

my name put on the ballot

more. I don't think I want

to another All-Star

Team Hurt

INOLULU, July 24 (UPI)—

San Diego Padres have re-

t outsider Gene Locklear

the Hawaii Islanders to re-

injured Bobby Tolan, who

been sidelined with a knee

injuries Eliminate

ids in U.S. Tennis

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—

ards Juan Gilbert and An-

Monro ousted seed play-

esterday on the second day

first-round matches at the

Washington Star-News

s tournament.

erted seventh-seed-

delle Dibos, of the United

S. 4-4, 4-6, 6-4, while com-

an Munro eliminated India's

Mayer and the No. 10 seed

Vijay Amritraj, 2-6, 6-2,

After sitting out a suspension

last season for possession of mari-

ates Eliminate

ids in U.S. Tennis

PITTSBURGH, July 24 (UPI)—

Bob Bavier in Courageous

foremost contenders, the score is

Intrepid 6, Courageous 4.

This score has begun to cast

a shadow. When the final trials

begin here Aug. 15, the 7-year-

old Intrepid, the wooden boat

believed in June to have only half

a chance against the new alumin-

technology of Courageous

and Mariner, will be solidly in

command, for demanding the

favor of the NYYC selection com-

tee, headed by Commodore

Henry Morgan.

Intrepid made more points with

that committee in yesterday's

race, which was neither as close

nor as demanding as Monday's

one-minute triumph. Her skipper,

Gerry Driscoll, dominated the

starting line with a quick tack,

just avoiding a collision and fol-

observation trials the sec-

et of three series to select

acht, that will defend the

in September against a chal-

or from Australia or France.

ide today with Intrepid

uled to race the unfortunate

at a loss in all but one of

3 previous races.

the series between the two

face that it suffers almost every

July. Dick Williams, the manager of

MacPhail's beleaguered team, went

to extreme lengths to shake the

heat. He used four of the best

pitchers in his league, all of whom

had been rested in advance by

MacPhail's battle orders.

Williams, used 20 of the 28

players at his command, includ-

ing Brooks Robinson and Al Kal-

line in their 18th All-Star ap-

pearances. He even broke preced-

ence by replacing players inside

three innings—though the play-

ers replaced were Allen, the lead-

ing home-run hitter in the league,

and Bert Campaneris, the leading hit-

er.

Art Buchwald

Ziegler and Disney

WASHINGTON.—The big question everyone in Washington is asking this week is: "If for some reason President Nixon has to leave office, will Ron Ziegler be able to get his job back at Disneyland?"

The consensus among most Ziegler-watchers is that he will. One watcher who asked not to be mentioned by name because he still has relatives in Orange County, Calif., told me: "I've been watching Ziegler now for five years, and as far as I'm concerned he never left Disneyland. Ron is a born believer in fantasy, and he knows how to treat everyone like children. The very virtues that made him one of the best guides at Disneyland are now paying off for him as spokesman for the President of the United States."

"But wouldn't the Disney people be hesitant about rehiring someone who worked in the White House?"

The Ziegler-watcher shook his head. "Ron was never involved with Watergate. He's clean as a hound's tooth. You want to know why?"

"Sure," I said.

"Because they didn't trust him. They were afraid if they told him anything, he'd spill it. Everyone else in the White House apparently knew what the hell was going on except Ziegler. They treated him like a dum-dum and



Buchwald

now they're all going to jail, and Ron has the last laugh."

"I've never seen Ron laugh," I said.

"It was just a figure of speech," my friend replied. "Do you realize that next to Al Haig, the President depends more on Ziegler than any other person in his administration?"

"Why is that?"

"Because Ron still believes everything the President tells him."

"You mean Ziegler's not putting us on when he says now that we have all the facts the only conclusion we can arrive at is that the President knew nothing about the cover-up?"

"In his heart he really believes it."

"How could he?" I asked.

"Because he worked at Disneyland. Anyone who believes in Mickey Mouse, Snow White and Donald Duck is going to believe Mr. Nixon's story. You can say what you want to about Ron, but he does have a lot of faith."

"Does he believe in the Easter bunny?"

"I don't think the Easter bunny was a Walt Disney creation," he replied.

"You know, sometimes when I watch Ziegler on television I get the feeling he isn't telling the whole truth... that he's making things sound better than they really are," I said.

"And where do you think he learned that?" my friend asked.

"Disneyland?"

"Where else? Disney created a world of make-believe and illusion. When Ron moved to Washington he just took that world with him."

The Austrian-born son of a Prague goldsmith, Kokoschka has been on the move for much of his life. He left Vienna, where he began his career, after his bold style of painting and an erotic play he had written touched off a scandal. The rupture of a passionate love affair with Alma Mahler, the luxury-loving widow of composer Gustav Mahler, sent him rushing to the Austrian-Russian front as a World War I volunteer cavalryman. A Russian bullet narrowly missed his brain and a bayonet pierced his chest.

After the war, he traveled in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. After a rightist putsch in Austria, he went to Czechoslovakia. The armies of Hitler, who denounced him as a "degenerate artist" but had his paintings sold abroad rather than

"How can you be so sure?"

"No one knows this, but Ziegler never quit his job at Disneyland. He just took a leave of absence."

Crash Loans Save Circle in the Square

NEW YORK. July 24 (NYT).—Emergency grants from foundations and personal loans have saved the Circle in the Square theater, which had posted a closing notice last March when it was faced with a deficit from last winter's season.

A young Vic production, "Scapino," has been drawing standing room only audiences since it moved to the Circle from the Brooklyn Academy of Music. "Scapino's" small profit margin is keeping the house open and the Circle management is confident it would reopen next season.

AMERICA CALLING

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